

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N^o. 119 Chestnut Street.

NUMBER 1681.]

PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1798.

[VOLUME XIII.]

FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CON-
SUMPTIONS,
And all disorders of the Breast and Lungs,
Church's Cough Drops

Is a medicine unequalled by any other in the world.
I hereby certify, that I have been cured of a
most severe Cough, Cold, and violent pain in my
breast, by taking only a few doses of Dr. Church's
Cough Drops. CHARLES BEVANS.
Sail Maker, Spruce Street wharf, Philadelphia.

From a London Paper.
To Dr. CHURCH.

Having been recently restored from the brink of
the grave, by your invaluable medicine, I think it
my duty to make this public acknowledgment of
the same, for the benefit of others afflicted with a
similar complaint. I had been afflicted with a most
dreadful asthma for about twenty-three years. I
never for years got any rest, my cough was so
troublesome in the night, and used to discharge an
almost incredible quantity of glutinous matter
from my lungs; and my breath was so exceeding
short that I could not walk across my room. Pro-
videntially hearing of your Cough Drops, I too,
then, and, through taking them alone, I am now
blest by God! restored to perfect health. My
case is well known to the members of the Ebenezer
Chapel, in Lincoln's Inn-Field, of which I am
also a member; and any of them will gladly la-
tency any inquiry concerning the truth of what I
say. I am, Sir, your grateful servant,
NATHANIEL LANGWORTHY,
No. 8, Smith's-court, Great Windmill-street,
Hay-market.

Wine,
N. LANGWORTHY, jun. No. 49,
Pultney-street, Golden-square.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS
Are prepared and sold (only) by the inventor and
sole proprietor, Dr. James Church, at his Medi-
cine Store, No. 1 South Third-street, next the Mar-
ket, Philadelphia; and by apothecary, at New-
York, by Messrs. Staples and Co. 169 Pearl-street,
and Miss Wadman, 113 William-street.
Dr. Church may be consulted every day, at his
office, 138 South Front-street, Philadelphia.
January 9. 3aw3w

Philadelphia & Lancaster Turn-
pike Company.
January 4, 1798.
At a meeting of the President and Managers,
this day, a dividend of 5 dollars per share was
declared for the last half year, which will be
paid to the holders of the said shares, on the
first day of February next, for the payment of the debts
of the Company, agreeable to a resolution of the Stock-
holders the 12th June last.

TENCH FRANCIS, Treasurer
Of the Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Com^y.
January 8. m3w4w

House and Lots, in Bordentown.
To be sold, a handsome two story House,
with the Lot on which it is erected, situated
about the middle of the beautiful and healthy
Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two
feet front, and in neat order. The garden is
large, and is one bounded lot on the main
street, and extends with the same breadth to back
street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly five
acres, separated from the former by back street.
One third only of the purchase money will be re-
quired upon executing a deed, and for the re-
mainder, such credit will be given as the purcha-
ser may chuse. This property will be sold free of
all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.
For further particulars enquire either of Dr.
William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near
the premises, who will show the same, or of
PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, no. 144, Market-street.
December 2. 3awtf

Ran away the 25th of Decem-
ber, 1797, a Negro Man, about 5 feet 5 or 6 in-
ches high, of a yellow complexion; when spoke to
and called by his name he has a quick sharp look
out of his eyes and flews the white of them very
much; has taken all his clothes with him, which
are, a new kersey great coat, a grey broad cloth
and close bodied coat, a striped velt, nankeen
breeches, silk stockings and ruffled shirts, and a
number of other clothes. The said Negro under-
stands farming, and is a good shoemaker and car-
penter; he can read and write tolerably well—I
it likely he may forge a pass. Whoever takes up
said negro and secures him, so that I get him, shall
have Thirty Dollars reward, paid by the subscriber,
SUSANNAH MEDFORD, living in Still Pond, Mary-
land, Kent county.
N. B. The above Negro is 29 years old.
January 2. 6c

To be sold,
AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, contain-
ing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two
story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple
Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract land, in the
township of Moyamensing, about one mile from
the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will
be made known upon application at the office of
the Philadelphia Gazette.
The improvements upon this place, for taste and
elegance, stand unrivalled.
December 1. dtf

The Subscriber intends to make
application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share
in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name
of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797, the same
having been lost.
JOHN GRAHAM,
Richmond, Dec. 1. 6w

For Sale by the Subscribers,
Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bordeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molasses
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hoghead of paint
brushes.
N. & J. Frazer.
No. 95, South Front Street.
Nov. 7. dtm

FOR SALE,
By BENJAMIN CLARK,
No. 55, the corner of Chestnut and Front Streets,
A large quantity of Clocks and
Watches. Also, a general assortment of Tools,
Files and Materials, consisting of Clock Move-
ments, eight day and thirty hour brass motions
and large work; Bells, clock and watch Dials,
Springs, Hands, Glasses, Putty Stone, Emery,
Kotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, stand and tail
Vices; Turns, Bliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.
Apprentices Wanted.
November 3. f&uttf

FOR SALE,
By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.
No. 8, Chestnut-street.
One hundred and eighty bales
BENGAL GOODS,

Amongst which are,
Gurrahs, Mamoodies
Buffs, Saranis
Guzs nabs, Tauda Coiffes
Guzs, Emerties
Blue Cloths, Calicoes
Palampoor, Romall Hanken chiefs
Amongst them are a great proportion of the
manufactures of Patna.
December 1. 3c

Recently Published,
And just imported from England, by WILLIAM
GRIFFITH, No. 177, South Second Street, and
may be had of MORGAN J. REES,
Cheap and valuable work, in two closely
printed volumes, in 8vo. (price 3 dollars)

Illustrations of Prophecy:
In which are elucidated many predictions, which
occur in Isaiah, Daniel, the writings of the Evan-
gelists, and book of Revelation; which are tho't
to foretell among other great events, a revolution
in France, favorable to the interests of mankind,
the overthrow of the papal power, and of ecclesi-
astical tyranny, the downfall of civil despotism,
and the subsequent restoration of the state of the
world: together with
A large collection of Extracts,
interpersed through the work, and taken from
numerous commentators, particularly from
Joseph Mede, Sir Isaac Newton,
Vitrings, Mr. William Lowth,
Dr. Th. Goodwin, Fleming,
Dr. Henry More, Bengelius,
Dr. John Owen, Daubuz,
Dr. Cressener, Whitby,
Peter Jurieu, Lowman,
Brennis, Bishop Newton, and
Bishop Hurd.

By JOSEPH LOMAS TOWERS.
Besides various other inquiries treated of in
this work, and numerous illustrations of prophecy;
it contains a considerable number of facts or ob-
servations on the symbolic language of prophecy;
the authenticity, uses, and obscurity of the apoc-
alyptic, and the genuineness of the Hebrew prop-
hets; on the rapid corruption of christianity in the
fourth century; on the dispersion and restoration
of the Jews, the history of the false Messiahs
who have appeared among them, and the reasons
in support of the conjecture that the Africans are
the descendants of the ten tribes; on the right of
refuge to oppression; on the irruptions of the
northern nations, and the causes of the decline and
fall of the Roman empire; on the customs of the
Tartars, and the independence of the Arabs; on
the conquests of those nations, and those of the
Turks; on the usurpation of the Manalukes, and
the past history and present state of Egypt; on
the character and conduct of Constantine, Justinian,
Clovis, and Lewis XIV; on the scarcity of
books in the dark ages, and the causes of the de-
cline of literature; on the rapid rise of the French
monarchy, and the causes of its fall; on the in-
consequences in the political characters of bishops
Newton and Hurd; on the peculiarities of Dr.
Hurd's writings, &c. &c. on the beneficial
effects which christianity has produced in favor of
learning and civil liberty, and its tendency to pro-
mote the establishment of equal governments.
Independent of the large proportion of original
matter contained in these volumes, those who are
interested in the subject will, it is presumed, wish
to peruse or consult them, because the extracts in-
troduced in them, which are accurately cited, and
marked with inverted commas, are taken from a
greater number of writers on the prophecies (as
included) than are easily accessible to any one indi-
vidual even in Europe, or are probably to be found
in any one library in the world. They are fur-
nished with indexes, and a copious table of con-
tents.
Jan. 22—2aw2w

For sale or to be let on ground-
rent,
A valuable Lot of Ground;
SITUATE on the north-east corner of Wal-
nut and Fifth Streets, fronting the State-
House Square. This lot is fifty-one feet front
on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen
feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at
present two small two story brick houses, and a
number of small tenements thereon.
Also, for Sale,
Two three story Brick Houses
With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on
Water-street, between Mulberry and Salafra
streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-
four feet, and continuing that breadth east-
ward ninety-five feet, then widening to the
fourth thirteen feet six inches. These houses
ave the convenience of a public alley adjoining
on the north side, and are a very desirable situa-
tion for a merchant, flour factor, or others who
may have occasion for storage of goods. This
property will be sold on very reasonable terms
for cash. For further information apply to the
printer.
July 31. m&wtf

NOTICE.
ALL persons concerned are hereby notified,
that the subscriber intends to apply for a re-
newal of the undesignated lost certificates of
Stock in the Bank of the United States—He for-
warded them under cover of a letter addressed to
John Andley, of London, by the ship Bacchus, capt.
George, which left this port in June last for Lon-
don. But that ship having been captured on her
passage and sent to France, the above letter and in-
closures have failed in their destination.
Three certificates, viz.
Nos. 26325, 26326, 26327, each for
four shares, dated January 1st, 1797, and
issued in the name of Henry Grace, of Tot-
tenham Highcross, Great Britain.
ZACCHAEUS COLLINS.
Philadelphia, November 8. 2aw6w

FOR SALE,
Several fonts of Types—half worn.
Including Long Primer, about 400 weight, in
good condition, and would answer the purpose of
a country printer as well as now.
Enquire of the Printer.
NOV. 30.

Just Published,
And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice,
Cary, and the other principal Booksellers in the
city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards.
New Views of the Origin of the
Tribes and Nations of America.
By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.
June 20. 6c

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,
At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—
HAVE FOR SALE,
38 bbls. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and bbls.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in bbls.
Imperial Tea in quarters and chests of chests
Sail Canvas, No. 1, to 8
Dumetie, Gingham, and Muslin, in pack-
ages suitable for the West India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hbls. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;
And at New-York, on board the
ship DIANA, from Liverpool, expected round
as soon as the navigation is open,
Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown
Venetian Red
Purple Brown
Patent white
White lead
Red lead
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming twine

PAINTS
Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.
A L S O,
Brig Amazon.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co.
is now changed to
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.
January 1. codtf

For Savannah,
TO SAIL THE FIRST OPENING,
The last sailing ship
SWIFT PACKET,
PATRICK GIBBEN, Master,
NOW lying the first wharf below
Market Street—has handsome ac-
commodations for passengers. For freight or pas-
sage apply to the Master on board, at Walnut
street, No. 95, South Front Street.

Who have on hand, and for Sale,
Prime Rice, in whole and half tierces, Georgia
and Carolina Indigo, Molasses in hbls, Teneriffe
wine, &c. &c.
December 27. 3awtf

For Amsterdam,
The Ship
FARMER,
JOHN McCOLLON, Master;
WILL sail in a few days, the
greater part of her cargo being
ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or pas-
sage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut
street, No. 95, South Front Street.

Who is Landing, out of the said Ship, from Bour-
deaux, and for Sale,
Claret in hbls.
White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fountain, } Wines in cases
Sauterne, }
Lunelle, }
Prunes in boxes
November 24. 3c

For Sale or Charter,
The Snow
GOOD HOPE,
Will carry about 1200 barrels, and
is ready to take a cargo. For terms
apply to
Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.
Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and
Ramo, Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.
November 7. dtf

For Savannah, in Georgia,
THE SHIP
Sally Butler,
Captain CHISHOLM,
A new vessel, with excellent
accommodations for passengers—
Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or
Passage, apply to
ROSS & SIMSON.
Who have to dispose of,
A small invoice of GLAUBER SALTS
INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.
November 18. 3c

Chocolate and Mustard,
of a superior quality manufactured;
GINGER and Pepper, ground; shelled or
pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer,
Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale;
London Porter; red, Port and Lisbon Wine,
suitable for exportation or home consumption.
The highest price given for Mustard-Seed.
Also for sale, A quantity of Boeking and
common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of
Fullians, Shawls, &c. for sale by
JOHN HAWORTH,
No. 98, South Front-street,
m.&th.t.1.3c

Samuel Pleasants & Sons,
No. 74, South Second-street,
H AVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS,
which they are now opening for sale, on
reasonable terms.
Oct 27—4w

Tin Plates,
FOR SALE BY
SIMON WALKER,
Pine, near Fifth street.
December 23. 1w

This day is Published,
At the office of the Aurora, No. 112, Market Street,
[Price one dollar and a half.]
A view of the conduct of the EXECUTIVE in the
FOREIGN AFFAIRS of the United States, connec-
ted with the Mission to the French Republic during
the years, 1794, 5, 6.
By JAMES MONROE,
Late Minister Plenipotentiary to the said Republic
Illustrated by his INSTRUCTIONS and COR-
RESPONDENCE and other authentic documents.
A very liberal allowance to those who buy to sell
again.
December 23. 6c

To be Exchanged for
British, German, or India Goods,
IN THE PACKAGE;
A tract of valuable Land
In Lyceroging, joining that of the Holland co.
and containing 10,000 Acres.
Inquire of the Printer.
Jan. 15. 3c

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A few bales Baftas, Coiffas, and
a quantity of Bengal GOTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, } RUM.
St. Vincent, }
and Bengal }
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.
Oct. 27. 3c

Just Published,
And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. Do-
son, Campbell, Young and OAKROD,
in Philadelphia,
OBSERVATIONS
On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious
Fever.
To which is annexed,
AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of
different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibit-
ing interesting facts and reflections relative to
the Synchus, Intermit, or Yellow fever, which
has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at
different periods, in several of the seaport towns
of the United States of America.
By WILLIAM CURRIE,
Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians,
and Member of the American Philosophical So-
ciety, &c.
January 9. 3aw

Salisbury Estate.
THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his busi-
ness, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate
terms. On it are one Blat and three Air Furnaces,
a complete Boring Machine, and a very good grist
Mill, with two pairs of stones; also a good Forge, all
in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connec-
ted with these various branches. The Air Furnaces
were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon
for this State.—There are about two thousand acres
of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other
very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and
Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there,
fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is
superior to any in this country, and probably, equal
to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns
lately made, although some of the 24 were bored
into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situa-
tion is very eligible, particularly for this branch of
manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state
of Connecticut, and only miles from several land-
ings on the Hudson's river, and having every advan-
tage that can result from a plenty of water issuing
from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace,
and which may be converted into a variety of other
useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodat-
ed with all the stock and utensils, and have possession
on or before the first of June next, and preparation
may be made in the meantime. Part will be delivered
in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For
terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadel-
phia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives
in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on
the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.
WILLIAM NEILSON.
Dec. 1. 3awtf

Canal Lottery---No. II.
WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th
Inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at
Seven Dollars, at Wm. BLACKBURN'S Lottery
and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—
Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at 25
Dollars, where check books are kept for register-
ing and examining in these, the City of Washing-
ton, No. II. and Paterson Lotteries, and informa-
tion where tickets may be had in most of the Lotte-
ries authorized by law in any of the States of the
Union.
N. B. The business of a Broker, in buying and
selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities,
discounting Bills and Notes of Bank, late of
Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to,
by
Wm. BLACKBURN.
November 15. 3c

MUSIC.
J. L. LENZ,
Teacher of Vocal and instrumental Music,
RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Ladies and
Gentlemen, from whom he received a very
liberal encouragement since his residence in this ci-
ty, and respectfully informs his friends and the pub-
lic generally, that, in consequence of the request
of some of his friends, he has opened a Musical
School at his house in Spruce Street No. 174, where
he will teach on the Piano forte, Violin &c. &c.
He deems it unnecessary to enlarge upon the ad-
vantages the learner will derive from an initi-
on of this kind; he will only say, that attention
and zeal are much excited in an assembly, where
numbers are in pursuit of the same object. His
arrangement is such, that an interference of the
the different sexes will be avoided: Those Ladies
and Gentlemen who cannot make it convenient to
attend at his school, he will wait upon at their
houses.—Applications will be thankfully received
at his house, where his terms and further parti-
culars may be known.
Dec. 7. 3wcod

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,
AT THE R STORE,
No. 33, corner of Arch and Front Streets,
HAVE FOR SALE,
Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannels
Ditto fustly remall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Fullsize silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madras ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chells boll Hyon Tea
Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass,
from 8 by 6, to 10 by 12—and 15 hbls. Glass
Ware, assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper
than any in the city.
November 28. 3awtf

The History of Pennsylvania,
By ROBERT PROUD,
Is now in the press, and will be published
with all convenient expedition, by ZACHA-
RIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chestnut-street,
Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue
to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library,
according to the printed proposals, until the
work is ready for the subscribers.
July 18. 2awtf

To be Sold,
A GREASABLE to the last will and testament of
WILLIAM H. HANAM, deceased, and posses-
sion given immediately, a valuable property in Arch
Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, consist-
ing of the house, No. 107, with the lot on which
it is erected, a stable, and other improvements—
The house is 20 feet front, and contains ten good
apartments. The lot is of the same breadth as the
house and 250 feet deep, with a well of water and
a very capacious walled tubern, both with pumps
in good repair. The stable stands on the rear of
the lot and will accommodate four horses and a car-
riage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege
of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extend-
ing to Cherry Street. Its central position and the
advantages it possesses with respect to free ventila-
tion, renders it well worthy the attention of any
person wishing to possess an eligible property in Phi-
ladelphia.
For further particulars enquire at No 88, Vine
Street—of
ROBERT HEYSHAM, } AGing Executors.
or
FRANCIS BOWEN SAYRE, }
January 11. 3c

W. HAYDON,
Delineator of Drawing—from London,
(Where he has studied several years under one of
the most eminent masters in that science)
INFORMS his friends, that he has re-commenced
his private tuition.—Terms, as usual, Six
Dollars per month, for attendance three times a
week. Likewise, all kinds of Ornamental Paint-
ing, Iron flow, &c. taught on the above terms.
W. H. Haydon himself, his terms, will be par-
ticularly advantageous to those that employ him, as
he makes no additional charge if there are two
pupils in one family.
A line directed to W. H. at the office of this
Gazette, will be immediately attended to.
January 9. 3aw

The owners of the Brigantine
Mercury, William Uron, master, captured by a
Spanish privateer and sold at Cents in last De-
cember, may receive interesting information re-
pecting her, by applying to the Department of
State.
* The Printers in the sea-port towns of
the United States will render a service to the
concerned, by inserting the above in their news-
papers.
Jan. 3. 3c

NOTICE.
To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF'S
and EDWARD FOX'S Engagements,
IN consequence of many having been prevent-
ed, from late unavoidable circumstances from
obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former
notice. The Trustees now inform them, they
are ready to issue the same to those who may ap-
ply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chestnut Street,
and those who do not, will be considered as re-
linquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund
provided for their payment.
HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.
December 15. 46ct

LOST,
IN this City, on Sunday November 16, 1797,
I a red Morocco Pocket Book, containing 8
notes of hand to READ & PERKINS, as follows,
John Duffield's, for 441 dollars 73 cents.
William M'Law's 435 37
George Way's 177 19
John Donks 11 90
Edward Clayton's 60
Do. 30
Do. 27
John Brown's £106-15-11
One to dollar Bank of Pennsylvania note—an order
upon Walter Franklin, Esq. in favor of Charles
Read, and sundry other papers that can be of no
use but to the owners. Payment of the aforesaid
notes of hand being \$790, a reward of 15 dollars
shall be paid to the person or persons bring-
ing said pocket book with the aforesaid contents to
Read and Perrie, No. 65, Chestnut Street and no
questions asked.
January 19. 3c

War-Office of the United States,
January the 1st, 1798.
WHEREAS frauds have been practised in
obtaining Warrants for Bounty Lands, due
to the Officers and Soldiers of the late Continental
Army, by the production of forged instruments;
To check in future such impositions, it has been
thought advisable; that all persons, having claims
for bounty lands, whether in their own right, as
legal representative, or by virtue of any instrument
or deed of transfer, be required to forward their
respective claims to the War Office, on or before
the first day of January 1799 in order that such
claims may be duly examined, adjusted and deter-
mined upon.
To substantiate such claims, a strict observance of
the rules heretofore issued from the War Office will
be indispensable; and in addition to what is re-
quired by the said rules, the certificate of the acknow-
ledgement of a Deed or Power of Attorney, must
also be forth the place of residence and occupation of
the claimant or person making such acknowleg-
ment; and when the proof of personal knowledge
is by a witness or witnesses, their place or places of
residence must be set forth in like manner.
JAMES M'HENRY, Sec'y of War.
Jan. 7. 46w

French Circulating Library.
JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-street,
INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only
means of becoming perfect in the French Lan-
guage, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, con-
sisting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the best cal-
culated to afford either useful instruction, or plea-
sure. The conditions, together with a catalogue
of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's
in town.
N. A. All translations from and into the French,
English and Spanish Languages, executed with ac-
curacy and dispatch.
JAN. 15. 3c

Imported (via New York) on the
ship Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for
sale by the subscriber, at No. 61, Chestnut street,
between second and Third Streets, the follow-
ing articles.
Malabar gonges Charconna Dorans
Chimre and Calicoes Dacca worked muslins
Gilla Romals Bandannoes
Mills & Penitons Challa Romals
Blue cloth Hair ribbon
Yall Mullahankchiefs Palempores
Patna do. Banares Opium
Lefter Cardium Seeds.
Samuel Wilcox.
November 27. tuck3w

POETRY.

[Our readers are indebted for the following exquisite compound of elegance, sublimity, and orthodoxy, to the common foundation of genius, and learning. The Farmer's Weekly Museum, from a retired corner of the Union, a genius of the first order, pours forth an enriching flood of mutual enlightenment, worthy the primitive votaries of the Athenian Goddess, and the ancient sources of knowledge, directed to courses of ruin by the ignorance and brutality of their patriots, (the very prototypes of our Randolphs, Jeffersons and Blounts) had looked over the tomb of learning, to the iron way of a miller and a tyro.]

It has been the lot of this "lay preacher" (a too common lot) to pine under "the negligence of his nation." "Though he speaks as a Sage, this he feels as a man." Those who have taste to relish "the poetry of our Union," or zeal to water a rich and profitable garden with the grateful dew of encouragement, will not only contribute to relieve their country, from an hitherto merited reproach, but enrich themselves with a store which neither moth nor rust can corrupt; nor French incendiaries nor pirates burn up nor steal by fastidious themselves with the Farmer's Weekly Museum, printed at Walpole, State of New-Hampshire, by David Carlisle, junr.]

PETER PENCIL

Presents to the Readers of the Farmer's Weekly Museum,

A NEW YEAR'S POEM.

Peter begins with a grave apostrophe to Time; proudest he not to be French extraction—Adapted the infant year with beaming beneficence—Introduces Washington by a simile, rather intended than executed—Leaves a fertile field for the River Genies at Hartford—Talks feelingly to Agriculture and Commerce—Raiseth a thunder-storm for aid appers—Maketh Columbus create a new world; putteth him to sleep; cauleth him to dream patriotically—Giveth advice worthy the pulpit, and concludes with a modest prayer of the Muse, beseeching our Rulers to admit her Sisters as free citizens of the United States, and show her peculiar favour to her Jons.

ALL parent Time! whose womb prolific gives
To all things life, a grave to all that lives.
From the garb'd oak, that heaven's red bolt desires,
To the green vine, that twines its ruffled fibres;
Whate'er great, or small, or low, or high,
The mole's dark orb, the lynx's quenchless eye;
The "slipper'd pantaloon," the "puling child";
Hobbling on crutch, or with a toy beguiled;
The rein-deer fleet, that skims the pinetrees plain;
The couchant lion, that shuns his weight in vain;
The ocean's ridings, and the moon's quick change;
The sun's long journey, and the comet's range;
The glow worm's hour, the towering eagle's age,
My forth liv'd verse, and PENCIL'S perennial page:
Whate'er their varied modes of life may be,
Their births, their periods, are prescribed by thee;
Thou, fount of all, of all, the deluge's source,
From whose dread mound no errant ghost return;
Who, to our onward race, art equal fill;
Though partial reason hoo'dwinks human will;
Who, while weak man on second causes pores,
And owns no agent but what sense explores,
With my the deeds obey'st th' eternal mind,
And bid'st the earthquake burst to bless mankind!
Whether thou guide with steady hand the pole,
Or round the earth with varied seasons roll;
Or let enshroud upon the golden fun,
Or through th' ethereal with the planets run;
Where'er thou roll'st, o'er all's furrows thy throne,
That first of virtues, ever is thy own.

Hail NINETEEN-EIGHT! thou youngest child of time
Smile on our fates, and bless our temp'rate clime;
From Aries mid thy youthful wardrobe bring,
Peace, toleat's Health, and all the bloom of Spring;
Temper the summer sun's oppressive power,
Shed on the full'ring field the genial flower;
When to cold Capricorn thy thort'ing days
Bid thee retire, fill till thy parting rays
Shine on the laurels, and leave behind
Thy pleasing memory, the grateful mind.

So our great patron, WASHINGTON, of late,
Pre'd with the hand of time, and cares of state,
When life's benignant spring had grac'd his youth
With early wreaths, and seeds of manly truth;
The ardent toils of war his valour try'd;
And oleoneous peace his ripen'd age supply'd;
Like Sol retiring from his annual toil,
Beams his pure lustre on his nurtur'd foil—
Still shines the patriot fun—thou Guardian Pow'r
Prolong his day, illumine his setting hour;
When call'd from us he shines in brighter skies,
Grant other fons like WASHINGTON may rise!

What war of words has mark'd th'expiring year,
What groans of murder'd periods flun'd the ear;
What jilt of heroes throng'd the paper field;
Their war on insult—want of sense their shield;
How coward Wit from scribbling wights has fled,
How streams of ink by factious pens been shed,
Lee's "Muse the tenth" dec're, ye sacred Nine!
A nob'ler theme—the arts of peace be thine.

Thou fount of arts, fount of domestic ease,
Pride of the land and patron of the feast,
Thrift Agriculture! lend thy potent aid;
Spread thy green fields where dreary forests shade;
Where savage men pur'd their savage prey,
Let the white flocks in verdant pastures play;
From the bloom'd orchard and the flow'ry vale,
Give thy rich fragrance to the gentle gale;
Revard, with ample boon, the labourer's hand,
And pour thy glad'ning bodities o'er our land.
Columbia's fons, (purs not the rugged toil;
Your nation's glory is a cultur'd foil;
Rome's Cincinnatus, of illall'ous birth,
Increas'd his laurels while he till'd the earth;
E'en China's monarch lays his sceptre down,
Nor deems the talk unworthy of the crown.

Be, lib'ral Commerce, thy white sail unfurl'd,
To join in focal bands a jarring world;
Bring home those arts that dignify the mind,
But leave debating luxury behind.
If some bold vessel o'er the western main,
To tell its country's faith for private gain—
In blackell cloud, O fun! involve thy face—
Let the fierce frown avenge the black dilgrace;
Give to the daring crew a watry grave,
Spire, from an age of death, the life doom'd slave—
Shew to the world, by simple vengeance given,
Commerce like this is a contraband of heaven!

Columbia's Genius! guard our native shore;
Let war's harsh clarion cease our ears no more;
While Europe in convulsion shakes the world,
Here let the flag of union be unfurl'd;
With the same zeal be every breast inspir'd,
Which thy immortal fun with ardor fir'd;
With manly grief earth's elder realms her law,
Vice their religion, tyranny their law—
Be a new world, he said, the purer skies,
And lo, Columbia's virgin regions rise.

Come, PUBLIC SPIRIT, to this fertile land,
A rising nation asks thy lib'ral hand;
Unite my fons in one great common cause,
To form from private virtue public laws.
He spake; and lo, the genial spirit flew
From the old world, and gladly leav'd the new,
Brought in her train Health, Freedom, bold Emprize,
And bade a more than Roman empire rise.
The fage in vision view'd our country's fate,
Saw the fair prospect of each rising state,
Blinde labour plies the work with magic hand,
New cities rise along the winding strand;
Before his touch the lubborn forests bow,
And pay their rightful homage to the plough;
A vengeful north-wind sweeps a sad alarm,
Our veteran heroes crush the tyrant's arm—
In peace our glory, and in war our field,
With honors laurel'd, reap'd on victory's field,
By heaven applaud'd, and by man adu'd.
Arise, around the governmental fun,
The federal orbs in firm'd union run;
In every port fair Commerce spreads her sail,
Leads the rich bark, and woos the inland gale—
Ye treach'rous seas, why bear ye winds why blow,
Our nation's wealth to a more treach'ous foe?
Now falls our flag, if Europe's pirates nod—
Shame to our land; there are who kiss the rod!
Exulting fashions show us pecc at home,
And Catalines prepare to fire a Rome!

An elegant poet of Blyton.

Indignant, from his cradle, Columbus rose,
Pierc'd for his country's good, and saw'd a new focus—
While from his light the had'ring sunbeams flew,
From cares of state his chosen path withdrew:
From his great heart the noblest thoughts
And grandest theories issued forth in light,
The Guardian Genius saw his part at last,
Ope'd a new scene and chas'd away his fears.
Next to his view appears a laurel'd fage,
Smiling in all the majesty of age.
A round his head the beams of wisdom shone—
More than a king, without or crown or throne—
His hand a sceptre (shows)—his countenance calm,
His eyes eloquent, and defin'd his law;
Pleas'd by his side fair Freedom holds her place,
And all the Virtues blend their mutual grace;
Decisive Justice rears her steady hand,
Supports her equal scale of life and land;
Commerce receives the filter and its office;
Fell Faction dies, and unites domestic peace;
"Fly swiftly, Time, reveal the with'd for hour,
When equal laws shall check the exorbitant power;
Superior justice cherish equal rights,
And private views with public good unite;
Blessings, like these my grateful fons do lore,
While Adams fills the presidential chair!"
Columbus thus: and shall our poor desert
The promit'd era of our fane avert?
Forbid it Heaven! bid each Columbian's mind,
First love its country, then embrace mankind;
But banish kindred, may a patriot know,
Like Blount, a brother, in his country's foe,
When downy'd Peace fuses to War's alarms,
A nation's rage should rush upon its arms;
No generous foe, in friendship forms to live;
The great may conquer—but the good forgive!

Thus sing the federal muse—no fadious lays;
First for our land; then for her fons the prays,
Here let the mules hold their tranquil feat,
And lib'ral arts their lib'ral patrons meet,
The fons' affusions warm our colder clime,
Smooth as Ohio flow the polished rhyme;
Or, Erie like, in copious torrents fall,
On Facion's fire, and daring Vice appal.
Then, while the lamp inspir'd pedants toil,
To hide with pilfer'd lore a barren foil,
The flowers of taste shall bloom on DANIEL's page,
And TRISTRAM Drama grace Columbia's stage;
Aonian hary repeat COLUMBIA'S strain,
And Europe's Genius yield the palm to PAINE.

Mrs. GRATTAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City, that agreeable to the wish of Mrs. Grattan's subscribers, on Tuesday next she gives a Ball, with refreshments instead of a concert, at Mr. Richards. Tickets of admittance to non-subscribers two dollars. To be had at Mrs. Crattan's, No. 192, Market Street.

No non-subscribers tickets to be given without the recommendation of a subscriber.

Jan. 25. dtf

Marshall's Sales.

UNITED STATES, }
Pennsylvania District, }
BY virtue of an order from the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to sale at Cheesnut Street wharf, on Wednesday the 31st January, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the benefit of the concerned—viz.

- 66 Boxes of window glass
- 14 do. hollow glass
- 294 Straws glass tumblers
- 100 Pieces Russia sheeting
- 118 Pieces Ravens Duck
- 35 Pieces sail cloth
- 1 Barrel and one keg of copper nails
- 9 Hhds. of Beef
- 3 Bbls. Pork
- 2 Jack screws
- 32 Sails, a fine flays
- 1 Hhd. Vinegar
- 2 Drip stones
- 2 Small and one large water jars
- 2 Guns with carriages
- 1 Copper boiler
- 1 Iron lantern
- 2 Side boards, one table
- 29 Coils of cordage
- 9 Pipes and one hhd. of Gin

The same having been saved from the wreck of the ship John, capt. Folger, and libell'd against for salvage.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal.
Marshall's Office,
23d January, 1798.

Purquant to the last Will and Testament of Jos. Hanfey, deceased, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Second street, on Wednesday, the 31st inst. at 2 o'clock in the evening—

A VALUABLE LOT or piece of ground situated on the west side of Delaware Eighth street, beginning at the corner of Lombard street, and extending northward 82 feet, thence wellward 90 feet, and northward 40 feet, to an eight feet wide alley, thence along the said alley wellward 98 feet to a 20 feet wide alley, called Blackberry alley, thence extending by the said alley 122 feet, to Lombard street, and edward by the said street 188 feet to the place of beginning. The situation of this lot is pleasant and in an improving part of the city (a large three story brick messuage of 48 feet in front, having been lately finished immediately applied) it has four fronts, and may be conveniently divided into ten building lots, from 20 to 22 feet in front, which will readily yield the purchaser an annual income of 450 dollars or more at the customary price for lots near the same situation.

Also a two story frame messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, situated on the west side of Blackberry alley, containing in breadth on the said alley 42 feet, and in length or depth 58 feet. There is a frame stable on the back part of the lot.

One yearly rent charge of forty shillings, issuing out of a lot or piece of ground situated in Arillery Lane (in the Northern Liberties) on which is erected a brick messuage.

Also one other yearly rent charge of 51 issuing out of a lot or piece of ground situated in Duke street (commonly called Arillery Lane) on which is erected a frame messuage.

Also, 200 acres of land situated in the county of Westmoreland, in the State of Pennsylvania, lying in the 6th district of donation lands, numbered 1300, patented in 1786, bounded east by lots 119 and 120, south by 1301, well by 1281, north by 1299.

Also, one military land warrant for 200 acres, Likewise, a very valuable lot or piece of ground with a three story commodious brick house and frame kitchen, situated on the east side of Second street from Schuylkill, and north side of Race or Saffras street, containing on Second street 150 feet, and on Saffras or Race street 247 feet. There are erected on the premises besides the above dwelling, a convenient Barn and Stable sufficiently large to accommodate several cows, also a number of neat summer-houses in the garden; a variety of trees, some of which are fruit, there is a pump with excellent water in the yard. This property is not more than two furs from the canal, which will be highly advantageous to it, in a few years.

Part of this estate is leased for 200 dollars per annum, of which two years from the 25th March next, are unexpired.

A Share in the Philadelphia Library will likewise be sold.

Conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

Any person wishing to view the property will please to apply to

JOHN WARNER,
at No. 28, north 4th street, }
or to EDWARD CUTHBUSH, }
No. 19, fourth 4th street. }
WILLIAM SHANNON, Auctioneer.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate on Foreign Intercourse.
[Continued from yesterday's Gazette.]

TUESDAY—JANUARY 23.

Mr. FINDLEY believed, if the amendment under consideration had been argued only upon its proper ground, its expediency, he should not have troubled the house with any observations upon it; but this ground had been widely departed from. The arguments of gentlemen who supported it, had not only been misapprehended and misstated, but they themselves had been charged with the worst of intentions. He had fat a whole session in Congress, and not heard so many misrepresentations, and so much play upon words, as he had heard in this debate. Though he did not possess the eloquence and delivery of other gentlemen, he would, at least, endeavour to set them an example of candour.

It might have been fairly argued whether it was now expedient to narrow the extent of our diplomatic corps. This, of itself would have absorbed a pretty large field of discussion, and upon this ground, he supposed the questions which came before the house, were determined upon the principle of expediency. That the present question stands on this ground was acknowledged by gentlemen on different sides of the house; for it had been admitted, by those opposed to the amendment, that if the President were to appoint a large number of ministers (an hundred had been mentioned), the house would be justified in refusing an appropriation.

The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Griswold) had said, that the constitution, declared, that the President should have the power of appointing to office—but that the supporters of this amendment declared the contrary. This was misrepresentation. The question was not who should be appointed, but what offices should be retained—and he always understood it to be the proper business of the legislature to institute offices, and to fix the salaries of the persons who should fill them, but no farther. The constitution gave to the President the power of "appointing ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, which shall be established by law." There seemed to be a distinction between officers appointed by the constitution and officers appointed by law. Foreign ministers and judges were officers appointed by the constitution—but did the Executive ever appoint a judge before his office and salary were appointed by the legislature? No more than he would pretend to appoint military officers and ambassadors, whose offices were not fixed by law. But it was yesterday said, that Congress had nothing to do with foreign intercourse, and that they had no right to investigate it. He was surprised to hear this. Was not the power of declaring war connected with our intercourse with foreign nations? And if the power of declaring war was in Congress, were not those powers also placed there which should enable them to judge upon the propriety of such a measure? They certainly were—since it was not expected that power should be exercised blindly.

But the committee was told, if they exercised this power, that they should stop the wheels of Government—a favorite expression of a favorite author. How was this to be done? If the doctrines of gentlemen opposed to this amendment were to prevail, they would at least stop the wheels of this house. But it was stated to be the intention of those who advocated this amendment, to check and counter-check the government, until they stopped it altogether. This was a novel declaration. He believed the doctrine of checks as far as had been stated, had been imported, because he did not believe the Aborigines knew any thing of it; but if the governments of this country were traced to their source, it would be found to be interwoven in them all. The patronage occasioned by appointments to office, had always been a serious question in forming both state governments and the general government. In some states the power was divided between the legislature and the Executive—in others, the jealousy which existed in this respect had placed the power in the legislature. Were it necessary for him to give an opinion on the subject, he should have no hesitation in declaring, that this power was improper to be placed in a legislature; and that by placing it there, in endeavouring to avoid one evil, they laid the foundation for a greater.

When the constitution of the United States was under consideration, it was well known to those members of the committee who were present at that time (and some he saw), that this was an important question. It was thrown into different shapes, until at last it was adopted as in the constitution. This regulation was adopted upon principle and was not a mere arbitrary thing. The power of appointing to office was brought down by placing a part of it in the legislature. It was farther restrained, by prohibiting any member of the legislature from enjoying during the period for which he was elected, any office which should have been created, or the emoluments of which should have been increased, during that time. Thus holding up to view the avenues by which corruption was most likely to enter.

But they had been told the President was a check upon the legislature, the senate upon the President and house of representatives; but that the house of representatives had no check upon the executive. If this was the nature of our government, he must own he was ignorant of it, though it was well known he had been pretty conversant with it since it had an existence. He believed it was not without reason that the sole power of originating money bills was

placed in the house of representatives, which was an effectual check—He was early led to this opinion. When the constitution was under consideration, this was asserted, by men well acquainted with the subject, as an effectual check; though it was also predicted that the day might arrive, though it was thought to be very far distant, when it might be considered otherwise. But, he was sorry to find, that day was now come, so much sooner than it had been predicted.

In the year 1796, our diplomatic intercourse was first enlarged. He then voted for it, not because he was convinced it was necessary, but because he had not an opportunity of knowing it was not necessary, and he therefore trusted to executive judgment; not that he considered himself as a mere machine, and that he was bound to appropriate, because the President had sent an estimate to the house. This doctrine was not then avowed, if it had, it would have startled the house. He voted it as a temporary measure; and he did not think if the appropriation was now withheld, that the house could be charged with entering into the executive chair, and with doing executive business. In order to keep the subject completely within the power of congress, the law had been passed only for two years; upon the same principle that the law was passed with respect to a standing army. He therefore submitted it to gentlemen to determine which was the new doctrine, that in support of the amendment, or that produced against it.

In order to support the necessity of ministers abroad, gentlemen had stated it to be their business to watch the proceedings of foreign courts. That this might have been the case, he had no doubt, but he believed he had had no proof of this watchfulness of late. He feared they were more frequently employed in forming plots with which they had no business. We had a minister at a certain court, he said, and though an order was issued which placed our commerce upon a most dangerous footing, yet we never heard of it, until we heard of its execution. Upon the whole, he believed ministers resident were equal to any business we had to do in foreign countries, and a salary of 4,500 dollars, had never been complained of as being too low; as to what gentlemen had said about other nations sending ministers to this country, and that therefore we ought to return ministers of the same grade to them, this could not be a governing principle with this country. We had to consider our own advantage, and let foreign nations attend to theirs.

But it was observed, that no branch of government was to be supposed capable of abusing its powers. This was contradicted by the constitution, for it had guarded against this abuse in the executive. Gentlemen spoke of this amendment as calculated to injure the President; he did not see how that could be. Refusing to appropriate money for any object which he were of opinion ought to be effected, could be doing no injury; if it were, he had been injured during the summer session, as congress had declined to act upon several subjects which he had recommended to them.

The gentleman from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) in speaking of the inconsiderable nature of the patronage of our executive, to them there was no danger to be apprehended from an extension of it, compared it to the patronage of the crown of England, the extensive source of which he did not consider as dangerous, but as necessary to preserve the monarchy. To hear this doctrine on this floor, astonished him, as well as the use made of it. Here, he stated, the patronage was not dangerous. Why? Because a greater was necessary to the monarch in Great-Britain to preserve his power—and he supposed, as a necessary consequence, therefore, it was necessary here, to promote a monarchy! Gentlemen delighted to dwell on this theme, and to prove that all danger was to be apprehended, from popular governments. It was his opinion that it was necessary, in order to preserve republican purity in our government, to guard against the extension of executive patronage. He might call to his aid to prove this, the history and experience of all ages and nations, which would shew that republican governments corrupted, were worse than monarchies. He then took a view of the different popular governments which had formerly existed in Europe, and shewed that the spirit of despotism in the executive had wholly destroyed and absorbed the popular branches.

Ungenerous allusions, the tendency of which he did not understand, had been made against persons from foreign countries. It had been the constant policy of this country to admit as citizens, after a certain period, persons from all countries. Our constitution and laws admit of no distinction of citizens. Why, then, was it now thought to be dishonourable not to have been born in this country? If this principle had been introduced sooner, he should have been fayed more trouble; for he, though born in a foreign country, had been elected by the citizens of this country to transact their legislative business for many years, and he did not think that they ever conceived their representative would have heard it insinuated in this house, that he ought not, on that account, to be considered upon the same ground with other members. Left this sentiment should not have had its force, it was repeated, stating, that our danger did not arise from foreign correspondence, but from the importation of foreigners. He did not know what all this meant, except it were to destroy the harmony existing between the citizens of the union, who were of all countries. But in connection with this, something had been said which seemed to shew the aim of gentlemen. These persons were called enemies of government, and were charged with making attempts to overfet it, and even this amendment was stated as being intended to have this effect. He asked

whether such charges were added to the reason of that committee? The friends of the amendment had been charged with addressing the people out of doors; but surely nothing was better calculated than such charges, to catch the public ear. But, surely, if there were any attempt existing to overturn the government, it was a crime of a very high nature, and ought not to be passed over.

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Dennis) had said something about an attempt to overturn the government, by this house, when the British treaty was under consideration. He knew there was an attempt made to give a new sense to the constitution—an attempt was made to pass a vote in its favor upon principle, instead of expediency, and by doing so, to declare the house had no discretion in appropriating to carry into effect a treaty; if that point had been carried it would have been oversteering a well established constitutional principle, but it was not carried.

He acknowledged it were only a few men who made use of this violent kind of language, and he knew their characters. They were chiefly men who had been accustomed to make arrangements in county courts, where such liberties were usually taken.

Mr. ISAAC PARKER apologized for rising in so late a stage of the debate, especially as he did not know that he should offer any thing which was new upon the subject before them; but he thought it necessary to state his opinion upon some things which fell from the gentleman from Virginia.

He considered this amendment merely as a text thrown out for political discussion—the ground of which had been considerably changed. Indeed it was no uncommon thing when gentlemen found their measures meet with greater opposition than they expected, to endeavour to give them a different aspect. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Brent) yesterday, confined the object of the motion to a narrow ground, and exhibited it in a less formidable shape than that in which it had before appeared. The mover of the amendment let out with declaring it to be his intention to bring back our diplomatic intercourse to what it was in the year 1794; but there was no principle in that law similar to this amendment. There was nothing there but an appropriation of money, without any reference to the grade of ministers to be employed.

But the gentleman wished to limit the patronage of the executive, without bringing any proof that this power had been abused; but having no ground of this kind to go upon, the gentleman had invented a number of theories of his own, unfashioned by experience. He stated that the form of a government was of little consequence. For his part, he thought the people of this country were well affured of the importance of a republican form of government, so constructed as to preserve its purity; but now they were told every thing depended solely upon the execution of a government.

In support of this principle, the gentleman had asserted that executive patronage was more dangerous in republican governments than in monarchical ones. If this were true he was misinformed by history. There were few governments in the world, which partook of the republican form; he knew none, but those of this country, Great-Britain, and the present government of France. All the other governments with which he was acquainted, were either monarchies with some final check, or civil despotisms. The European governments had been produced by representative bodies. He mentioned the revolution in France, which he stated as being produced by the King's convoking a representative assembly for the purpose of exciting himself from his difficulties. But the gentleman from Virginia, he stated, had said that the liberties of the people of England were in greater danger than if they had no representative body; but he believed the reform of that government from an absolute, to a limited monarchy, had been occasioned by the people. So soon as representatives of the people were admitted into the government, the reform began, and continued until it became much more beneficial to the people, than it had before been.

He wished to examine into the fact whether the republican governments were not preferable to any other. He believed that this country was indebted for its independence to the republican governments of the individual states. If it had not been for them, he believed these states would still have been a colony under Great-Britain. But by the people having the privilege of electing enlightened citizens into their legislatures, who were aware of the disadvantages under which the country laboured from being subject to a foreign power, this disadvantage was shewn to the people, and it produced a spirit favourable to independence. He had therefore adopted a different opinion from that avowed by the gentleman from Virginia; he believed a republican government, the best possible government for securing the liberties of a country. He believed there might be abuses in republican governments, as well as others; but no fact had been adduced to shew that abuses existed in our government; nay the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) acknowledged—and he was glad to hear the acknowledgement—that our government was as yet tolerably pure. Why, then, go into measures to prevent mischiefs, which are unlikely to take place? But it was said these mischiefs were to arise from the power of the president to appoint to office. It was true, the president had this power, but it was also true that the senate participated with him in that power; so that if any patronage attended it, it was divided between the two departments, and it could not be supposed that the senate, composed of gentlemen of the first talents from the different parts of the Union, would be likely to misuse this power. They were a check upon the president, and there was no need of any other.

But danger was apprehended from the president's appointing to office, only men of opinions conformant to his own. He thought the arguments of gentlemen had been somewhat misstated on this ground. He had heard no gentleman contend, that if there should be a vacancy in an office, and a person of ability and integrity to be appointed, it should be thought to be an injury to himself for it, though he might entertain some opinions different from those of the executive, or might think some of the measures of the administration had been wrong, for that on that ground merely, he should be rejected. If they did, he should not join them. His opinion was, however, that if there were a set of gentlemen averse to every measure of government, to whom it was sufficient to know that a business was recommended by the executive, for them to condemn it—that these gentlemen ought not to be appointed to office; as it might be supposed that such persons would rather retard than assist in the execution of the measures of government. For instance, suppose there were some citizens in the country (and he had heard there were) who declared that the excise law or carrying tax, were uncon-

situational or improper, would it be prudent or right to appoint persons of this description to collect those taxes? Certainly not; they would create an opposition to the government, by rendering those laws obnoxious.

But it was said the preference of men of certain opinions, if the business of foreign ministers was continued, might have an improper influence upon the members of the legislature. He thought few gentlemen in Congress were capable of being operated upon by an expectation of appointments to office; besides, if the president were to act consistently with the principles which gentlemen attributed to him, he would not chuse gentlemen from thence who were active in support of executive measures; he would rather wish to retain them in their present situation.

To those gentlemen who thought consuls were equal to every business which we had to settle abroad, he would say, that the duty of consuls was well known and defined by our laws; it only relates to individuals of this country who might have occasion to go to foreign countries, and who might require assistance from them.—There was no instance, he believed, of any representation being made from one government to another, by means of consuls. If it were necessary to have any such representation made, it was proper, therefore, to leave the business in the hands of the president and senate who would best determine to what place ministers ought to be sent, and what should be their grade. He thought, therefore, vote against the amendment; and though some gentlemen might vote in favor of it, thinking that it did not interfere with the constitutional power of the executive, yet it was his opinion, if it were voted upon the ground stated by the mover of it, it would infringe upon those powers, more especially as the gentleman himself had declared, that though he did not mean at present, to attempt an overturning of the whole diplomatic corps, he meant to do it at some future period.

The committee rose and had leave to sit again.

(Debate to be continued.)

NEW-YORK, January 25.

Departed this life, on Monday the 22d inst. at his seat at Morrisania, in the 72d years of his age, the Hon. LEWIS MORRIS, Esquire, Major General of the Southern Division of this State. His remains were interred, yesterday, in the Family Vault at Morrisania, with military honors. A detachment, consisting of four companies of infantry from Col. Morton's and Col. Stedford's regiments, performed the military duties at the place of interment—and minute-guns were fired from the Battery in the city under the direction of Capt. Ten Eyck, commencing at half past one o'clock P. M.

Though philosophy would teach us that as death is inevitable, the certainty should ever reconcile us to the event; yet, when Worth and Virtue sink to the tomb, we find the human heart triumphing over the cold precepts of this philosophy. Affection will dwell with delight upon the departed worth and will weave the sign (tho' unavailing) for its loss. This tribute from the public and from his friends, few have better merited than the deceased.

From the public he received distinguished proofs of confidence, having been (in the civil department) a member of the first congress who voted the independence of the United States and for a number of years a member of the senate of this state.

In the military, he rose through the various grades, to the rank of major general of the southern division.

With his friends he was highly esteemed, for he possessed those qualities which render the friend truly valuable. To an uncommon degree of cheerfulness of disposition, were united genuine philanthropy and hospitality, as ever graced or warmed the bosom of man.

With the grief, therefore, of his family, for their bereavement, will be joined the sorrow of the public, for the loss of a good citizen; and of many individuals, for a worthy and much valued friend.

PROVIDENCE, January 20.

The Ship Henry, Capt. Boyd, from Surinam for this Port, is captured by the British frigate Lapwing, and carried into St. Kitts.

The Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, is arrived at Newport from Batavia; having performed her voyage out and home in 8 months and 25 days.

BOSTON, January 22.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at Calcutta, to his friend in this place, dated July 31, 1797.

"You will perhaps expect me to give you a statement of business in this quarter; but it would require many pages to make but an imperfect representation; however it is such, as to inform me a handsome voyage if the ship reaches America in safety; and I think presents such advantages, as to induce the Americans to prosecute it and make it the most extensive branch of their commerce."

PORTSMOUTH, January 17.

Friday evening, a sailor named Robert Williams, a foreigner, belonging on board the armed ship Crescent, lying at Col. Langdon's island, jumped overboard and was drowned, he appeared for a few days previous to be a little deranged. On the morning following he was taken up, and after the usual ceremony, was bro't over this side, and decently interred in the North burial ground followed by the officers and men belonging to the frigate and a number of the inhabitants of this town.

RICHMOND, January 15.

On Wednesday last departed this life, JAQUELIM AMBLER, Treasurer of this State, his last illness, which was painful beyond description, he sustained with a patience and fortitude well becoming a good man and a pious christian. His loss will be long and severely felt, not only by those who were closely connected with him by the ties of blood and friendship, but by all within the sphere of his acquaintance. His funeral was attended by a numerous and respectable con-

course of people; and the legislative body, by an unanimous vote, adjourned for a time in order to pay him the last melancholy tribute, and to testify the high sense they entertained of his character and public services.

On the late MR. AMBLER.

When a good man dies, his worth ought to be proclaimed. The havoc of the grave, severe in itself, would be rendered doubly severe, if it were to exclude the commemoration of departed virtue.

JAQUELIM AMBLER had passed the 55th year of his age; without a blemish to his reputation; without an enemy; with numerous friends. Adored by his family, he has almost consoled them for his loss, by the conviction, that he has not gone too early for himself, and that he was mature in character.

Notwithstanding the constant exposure of an official man to the displeasure of others by the impartiality of his conduct, even those, who went away from him unduly in their applications, were satisfied by a confidence in the purity of his motives. His public career for nearly twenty years was a series of testimony to this truth.

Drawn from the peaceful walks of life into public action, without a solicitation, or a wish previously expressed, he was chosen by the legislature to three important offices during the revolution and since the peace. His last, that of Treasurer, presented for thirteen years, to malice, envy, or enmity, had they existed against him, an annual opportunity of gratification, and yet he was annually re-elected, because he had unremittently shewn his fitness for the office. His fatal disorder put human nature on the rack; but he bore his agonies with every firmness, of which human nature was capable; cherishing, strengthened and animated by the divine glow of Christianity; and foreseeing with a smile the prospect opening to his view. The poor scarcely knew the hand, from which they so often felt relief. And those who were his dependants in servitude could not but own how their condition was softened by the kindness of their master. If philosophy and religion produce this excellence, go reader, and imitate him, who is now lamented, not for himself, but for those he has left behind.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9.

Letters were yesterday received by the ship Polly, capt. Rowland, from the most respectable Mercantile houses in Bilbao, stating, that an immense number of French Freebooters infest the Spanish coasts, and capture all American vessels, without discrimination, regardless of their papers, even the celebrated *d'équipages*; in those cases, which the Americans have taken the precaution to provide themselves with this paper; they are taken from them and destroyed, and they are afterwards carried in and condemned for want of them.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) December 30.

A report, has been prevalent these three days, but how true we cannot say, stating that the brigands had attacked St. Marc's, but had been repulsed. It is said that the feint they lately made of attacking the Mole, was merely for the purpose of drawing the British forces to that fortress, in order to leave St. Marc's unprotected, in that they succeeded, as considerable reinforcements were sent thither from St. Marc, L'Arca-haye, and other places, but still sufficient force was left there to defend the place, which has been done with great gallantry.

FALMOUTH, January 3.

Friday arrived the sch. Friendship, Selleck, from New-York, last from Port au-Paix, into which place she was carried by a French privateer of one gun and twenty men, who plundered her of the greater part of her cargo, consisting of provisions and lumber, and condemned the vessel; the captain, however, went immediately to Cape Francois by land, and flated his case to the Black Commandant Touissant, who received him politely, and gave him orders for the restoration of his vessel. She was originally consigned to John Cunningham, Esq. of Montego Bay. The Captain informs, that a number of American vessels, which had been condemned with their cargoes, by the Robber Santhouax, had been set at liberty by Gen. Touissant, whose regard for justice and humanity had rendered him popular, and obtained him many friends.

BALL.

Mr. Byrne's fourth Ball will be on Tuesday evening next 30th Jan. at Oellers's Hotel. Gentlemen's tickets at one dollar each, to be had at the Hotel. Ladies' tickets to be had of Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, No. 114 North 6th Street.

Tuition as usual.

Jan. 27.

3c

Flax Seed for Sale.

Apply to GEO. DOBSON, No. 25 South Third Street.

Jan. 27.

dtf

Gentle Boarding and Lodging, To be had at a moderate price—Inquire at No. 138, Arch-street.

Jan. 27.

d2w

Surveyor General's Office.

December 2, 1797. On a release of survey of 433 acres, 68 perches of land, situate in lower Smithfield township Northampton county, surveyed to William Wills, per warrant of 2d March, 1786, the Deputy Surveyor hath made the following note, viz.

This land claimed by heirs of Lewis Gordon and George Taylor, not known by what right.—Certified by Daniel Broadhead, Esq. Surveyor General.—William Parker.

The first Monday in March next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this over-claim, or any others interested or concerned therein, they having at least thirty days notice for John Hall, secretary of the Land Office.

N. Liffborough.

January 26

5:12wtn

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29.

By Authority.



LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

Fifth Congress of the United States:

AT THE SECOND SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

AN ACT

To amend the several Acts for laying duties on Spirits distilled within the United States, and on Stills.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for all owners of stills within the United States, which shall have been duly entered according to law, to make their election, at any time of the year, both as to the rate of duty which they may chuse to pay for the employment of their said stills, whether for a year, or for such other shorter period, as may be allowed by law; and also, as to the time of commencing such employment.

JONATHAN DAYTON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TH. JEFFERSON,

Vice President of the United States,

and President of the Senate.

Approved.—January 29th, 1798,

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

Deposited among the rolls in the office of the Department of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State.

Extra of a letter from a citizen of the United States, dated at Amsterdam, 25th October 1797.

"I find Holland in general in a tranquil situation, both with regard to politics and trade: while I was at Rotterdam the action was fought between the fleets which terminated in the defeat of the Dutch fleet with the loss of 10 ships of the line: no naval action was ever fought harder, or ended in a more complete victory; the residue of the fleet has reached the Texel, and the government is preparing to refit it, yet this must be a work of time, & in the mean time, the naval dominion of England is uncontrollable by any power. The convention are engaged in forming a new constitution, which will be brought forward in the course of the winter; at present the government may be said to be completely under the influence of France, though that influence cannot move it to acts of violence, nor will the great mass of the people be turned from a cool and steady attention to their interests; in forming a peace I do not undertake to say how far the independence of the country will be destroyed by France or England, but I rather think its trade and existence as a center of wealth and exchange is so necessary to Europe in general, that no measures will be taken materially to injure them by either party: the war has already done immense injury to the country, particularly to Amsterdam, by diverting its trade to Hamburg yet this must eventually return and I cannot but think that the very advantageous situation of both Amsterdam and Rotterdam will forever insure great business to them both."

A gentleman of this city, just arrived from Charleston, informs, that he there saw a letter addressed to citizen Godard, late chancellor of the French consulate in that city, by citizen Mangourit, dated Paris, November 9. In this letter, citizen Mangourit informs citizen Godard, that he is appointed minister plenipotentiary of the French republic to the United States, and only waits the termination of the conferences with the American commissioners, to set out for the place of his destination. He also requests citizen Godard, to proceed to Philadelphia, and there wait his arrival.

(Morn. Pap.)

INFORMATION.

Don Carlos Martinez De Yrujo, Knight of the royal and distinguished order of Charles the third, his Catholic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

Whereas the government of Caracas has opened the ports of said province for the importation in Neutral bottoms of certain articles of provisions and dry goods, (agreeable to the list deposited with his catholic majesty's consul general in this city, and with all other Spanish consuls throughout the United States) under the express condition that the returns of said articles are to be in produce of the said province. Now, therefore, I do hereby give this public notice, in order that such persons as may be inclined to trade to Caracas may avail themselves thereof, informing them at the same time, that it will be absolutely necessary to be furnished with a passport from me, for those vessels which fall from Philadelphia, or from his catholic majesty's consuls in the other ports of the United States.

Given under my hand in Philadelphia, the 27th day of January, 1798.

(Signed)

DON CARLOS MARTINEZ DE YRUJO.

MR. PENNO.

Observing in the Aurora of this morning a refutation of the charge made a few days ago in the same paper, against Mr. Pickering, accompanied by a deposition of a certain Thomas Wotherpoon, in which my name is mentioned as expressing doubts about the validity of the certificate and passport given by the Secretary of State to that gentleman, I will thank you (should you publish the refutation and deposition above alluded to) to insert with it this note, declaring that I never expressed to Doctor Reynolds any doubts about the validity of Mr. Wotherpoon's certificate or protection, or any wish to see either of them; and that if any conversation of that kind took place between Dr. Reynolds & Mr. Wotherpoon it was entirely without my privacy or consent, & that Dr. Reynolds never had any kind of authority from me to ask for a sight of the papers, which assertions I can further state have been declared by Doctor Reynolds himself to be true this morning in the presence of a gentleman of the first respectability.

WILLIAM H. TOD.

Jan. 26th, 1798.

Those printers who may publish the deposition, are requested to give this also a place in their papers.

The holders of the notes, acceptances, endorsements and other engagements of Edward Fox, for account of James Greenleaf, are hereby notified, that Wednesday, the 14th February next, is the last day, on which they can admit subscriptions to the fund assigned to them for the payment of said engagements; and that those holders, who do not on or before that day make their subscriptions, will be excluded from the benefit thereof.

Henry Pratt,
T. W. Francis,
John Miller, jun.
John J. Jolley,
Jacob Baker.

Jan. 29.

dtf

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

The ship Favorite, Thompson, from hence to Hamburg, was spoke the 10th ult. in lat. 41 20, long. 64 24, out 5 days all well.

The schooner Polly, Forsyth, of this port, has arrived at New-York, from Cape Nicholas-Mole.

The ship Hope, Benbridge, of this port, has arrived at Cape-Nicholas-Mole, from Bourdeaux.

The ship active, Rofe, of this port, sent into New-Providence, some time since, on her passage home, from the Havanna, is cleared, but the principal part of her cargo condemned, the active was to fail for this port about the 20th inst.

The sloop Polly, Baker, for St. Vincents left the port on Sunday last, fame night was drove ashore, on Tinicum island, where vessel and most part of her cargo are lost.

Charleston, January 10.

Yesterday arrived the ship Mary, White, London, 50 days; spoke schr. Clara, W. N. Williams, of Baltimore, from Petit Guave, bound to Baltimore, 55 days out, in great distress.

The brig Paddy, O'Driscoll, and ship South-Carolina, Robinson, were to sail from London, for this port, about 14 days after the Mary.

The Fame, Jones, and the Knight Morley, had arrived at Hamburg from this port.

Capt. Smith, of the ship Rainbow, lately belonged to this port, which has lately been condemned in France for want of role d'équipage, came passenger in the Mary.

The ship Charlotte, Linday, which was carried into Nantz, it was thought would be condemned.

The Juno, Walker, which was carried into France, it was supposed would be cleared though the captors had destroyed the role d'équipage, the owner who was in France, had received a copy from America, which would be the means of clearing her.

Sunday the 27th December last, the schr. Cato, captain Marden, failed from this port for St. Augustine. On Wednesday following the anchored off Augustine Bar. but the wind rising high, she was driven from her anchor into the Gulf stream, and on the 29th was captured by the British frigate Andromeda, capt. Hall. The passengers in the schooner, viz. John Hopkins, eq. of Columbia in this state, Mr. Le Clufe, M. Gugal, Mr. Rucord, Mr. Pottier and Mr. Biles, were taken on board of the frigate, and detained until the 31st when they were put on board the brig Sally, of New-York from Jamaica, which landed them in Savannah the 3d instant. Mr. Sanchez and Mr. Sullivan two other passengers, were detained in the frigate. Capt. Marden was sent in the schooner to New-Providence, where it is thought he will be condemned, as she had powder and other contraband articles on board.

Mr. Hopkins, whose letter furnishes us with this account, speaks very favorably of the treatment received from the captain and officers of the frigate; all their baggage was given them, and when they were sent off they were furnished with one week's provision, and spirits sufficient to last until they got to Savannah.

The fame frigate, a few days before, captured the brig Samuel, of Baltimore, captain Young, from the Havanna, loaded with sugar, and sent her for Providence. Capt. Young is detained on board the frigate; he expected his cargo would be condemned, and his vessel cleared.

Copper for Sheathing,

For Sale, by

SIMON WALKER,

Pin-street, near Fifth.

NEW-THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

JANUARY 29,

Will be presented, the favorite Tragedy of

THE FAIR PENITENT.

Sciolto, Mr. Warren

Altamont, Mr. Fox

Horatio, Mr. Fennell

Lotario, Mr. Moreton

Rossano, Mr. J. Warrell

Calista, Mrs. Merry

Lavina, Mrs. Francis

Lucilla, Miss L'Estrange.

After which (at that night only), will be reviewed, the favorite Pantomime Entertainment, compressed into one act, of

Robinson Crusoe,

Or, FRIDAY'S DELIVERANCE.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And to be sold by WILLIAM WOODHOUSE,

No. 6, South Front Street, Philadelphia,

The Young Chemist's Pocket

Companion;

CONSISTED WITH

A PORTABLE LABORATORY:

CONTAINING

A Philosophical Apparatus, and a great number of Chemical Agents;

By which any person may perform an endless variety of amusing and instructing experiments; intended to promote the cultivation of the Science of Chemistry.

BY WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, &c.

AT PRESENT EVERY THING THAT IS NOT DENOMINATED CHEMISTRY, IS BUT A SMALL PART OF A SYSTEM OF NATURAL KNOWLEDGE.

Prisings on Air.

THE chest contained with this book is one foot and a half long, one foot broad, and about the same height. It consists of two apartments. The upper one contains twenty-two other, filled with the following reals, in as pure a state as possible.

1. Sulphuric acid
 2. Nitric acid
 3. Muratic acid
 4. Carbonic acid
 5. Oxalic acid
 6. Alcohol of galls
 7. Solution of pot ash
 8. Pot ash in powder
 9. Ammoniac
 10. Solution of the sulphate of iron
 11. Solution of the sulphate of copper
 12. Solution of mercury in the nitric acid
 13. Solution of silver in the nitric acid
 14. Solution of corrosive sublimate
 15. Solution of the acetate of lead
 16. Solution of arsenic
 17. Solution of the muriated barytes
 18. Sulphate of magnesia
 19. Lime water
 20. Prussiate of lime
 21. Prussiate of pot ash
 22. Ammoniate of copper
- The lower apartment is a drawer, in which the philosophical apparatus is placed, and a number of agents folded up in paper, as
1. Strips of paper stained blue by the tincture of litmus
 2. Litmus paper turned red in an acid
 3. A small bag, containing genuine litmus
 4. Paper, dyed yellow by turmeric
 5. Turmeric paper, turned brown by an alkali
 6. Paper, dyed red by Brazil wood
 7. Brazil wood paper, stained purple by an alkali
 8. Zinc, in small pieces
 9. Copper, in small pieces
 10. red lead
 11. Iron filings
 12. Sulphate of copper
 13. Nitrate of copper
 14. Nitrate of ammoniac
 15. Acetate of lead
 16. Carbonate of lime
 17. Sulphur

The Apparatus consists of

1. Glass syphons
2. A blow-pipe, of tin, copper, or silver
3. A magnet
4. An inflammable air pistol
5. A glass funnel
6. A measure for liquids
7. A small pestle and mortar
8. Scales and weights

The book is a duodecimo of 56 pages; containing a method of performing one hundred experiments, the greater part of which are made in a common wine-glass, and many of which are the most brilliant which occur in the science of Chemistry. An explanation is given of the phenomena which take place in each experiment, and a simple manner is laid down of preparing most of the salts when expended.

By means of this Chemical Companion and Portable Laboratory, gentlemen who have not had an opportunity of attending an experimental course of Chemistry, may instruct themselves, and perform, with the greatest ease, the celebrated experiments of Priestley, Proust, Bergman, Scheele, Macquer, and the first Chemists of the age.

January 29

mt&t3t

JUST PUBLISHED

AND TO BE SOLD BY

JAMES HUMPHREYS,

At No. 74, North Third Street, the corner of Cherry-alley,

(Price one Dollar neatly bound and lettered)

An ENQUIRY INTO THE DUTIES of the

Female Sex.

By THOMAS GIBBORNE, A. M.

The following among others are the principal Subjects of this useful Work:

Female Education. Of the mode of introducing Young Women into general Society. Female Conversation and Epistolary Correspondence.—Dress. Amusements. Excess in the pursuit of Amusements. Employment of Time. Considerations antecedent to marriage. Duties of matrimonial Life, with a view to different Situations and Circumstances. Parental Duties. Duties of the middle period of Life. Duties of the Decline of Life.

From the title of the foregoing work it may perhaps be imagined, that the Enquiry is altogether and exclusively directed to the duties of the Female Sex; It therefore, may not be unnecessary, or unuseful, to remark, that many of the chapters contain matter relative to the conduct of both sexes, and particularly those which relate to the duties of Matrimonial Life—Parental Duties—Duties of the Middle Period—and of the Decline of Life.—And the reader of either sex that peruses this work with a view of gaining information leading to substantial pleasure, will assuredly not be disappointed. In fact, it is a work interesting to the happiness of society, and must be useful wherever read; tending not only to point out in easy and engaging language, the paths that lead the youthful mind to happiness and comfort, but those also, in the walk of which, the parent and the middle period of life shall find sincere delight, and declining years render themselves comfortable and happy with all around them.

Philad. Jan. 29.

3t

CARRYING THE PUBLIC MAILS
on the following Post Roads will be re-
ceived at the General Post Office until
the 14th day of February next inclusive.

Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 9 A. M., arrive at St. Leonards on Monday by 3 P. M. ^{Leaving} Leave St. Leonards every Monday by 7 P. M., and arrive at Annapolis the next Saturday 6 A. M.

36. From Bladenburg by Upper Marlborough

36. From Smithfield by Southampton, court-
to Hickey's ford once a week.

and closing the Mail at all offices where no particular
is specified.

of ground adjoining the house.

ny
 of
 y,
 g
 it
 s.
 al
 a-
 ecc
 an
 of
 of
 ve

 ES
 it.

 sh
 43
 tti
 be
 ty
 l
 sh
 on
 a
 l
 y.
 the
 p
 and.

 ear
 ours
 on
 f

 om
 by
 t.

 gra-
 an
 and
 in-

 nely
 an
 ts.)
 nd,

 and
 at to
 in-
 erie.
 epe-
 chedy.

 will
 book
 ll be
 de-
 and
 one

 at.
 ner of

 nt.
 for
 limit-
 VILLY

 cement
 of the
 those
 difor-
 cora
 Medisi.
 he sub-
 of let-
 Ir. Ha-
 doubt,
 ynolds,
 he part
 money.
 il price
 ers, for
 NG.